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RICHMOND. VA. WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 5. 1900.

SUBSIDY BILL IN THE SENATE

ness of That Body.

FRYE TAKES FLOOR-

Measure.

SHORT SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The Real Work Begins Tc-Day When Consideration of the Army Reorganization Bill Will Be Taken Up-Measure Introduced Yesterday Is Root Amendment.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The pro gramme of the Senate leaders for a business session was taken up in carnest today and material progress was made. What is popularly known as the Ship Subsidy bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate instead of the Spooner Philippine measure, and the discussion of it was opened by Mr. Frye, of Maine, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, from which the measure was

reported.

Mr. Allison, presented the credentials of Jonathan Fremiss Dolliver, who was appointed to succeed the late Senator John Henry Gear, of Iowa. Mr. Dolliver, escorted by Mr. Allison presented himself at the desk where the oath of office was administered to him by President protein Free. pro-tem Frye.

Among the bills passed were the follow

ring:
To authorize the use of depositions before naval coarts in certain cases, with an amendment restricting its operation to depositions taken at the instance of the accused; to authorize Captain N. B. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails, to accept the decoration of the Red Eagle of the third class, from the Emperor of to accept the decoration of the Red Eagle of the third class, from the Emperor of Germany; to authorize Hon. George D. Mcklejohn to accept a decoration of Cheveller of the first class, from the Government of Sweden and Norway; to encourage the holding of an interstate and West Indian exposition in Charleston, S. C., in 1901. The measure appropriates \$250,000 and admits exhibits free of duty.

When the unfinished business known as the Spooner Philippine bill, was laid before the Senate at 2 o'clock, Mr. Frye having previously yielded the gavel to Senator Gallinger, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Ship Subsidy bill.

Subsidy bill.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, demanded the yeas and nays upon the motion. It prevalled 38 to 29, as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Bard, Beveridge, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Dolliver, Elkins, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough Hawley, Hoar, Kean, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McMilan, Mason, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Connecticut), Platt (New York), Quarles, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Stewart, Thurston, Wetmore, Wolcott—38.

Nays—Bacon, Berry, Battler, Clay, Cock-

Thurston, Wetmore, Wolcott—38.

Nays—Bacon, Berry, Butler, Clay, Cockrell. Culberson, Harrls, Heitfield, Jones (Arkansas), Kenny, Lindsay, Morgan, Pettierew, Pettus, Sullivan, Tallaferro, Teller, Limmon, Vest, Wellington—20.

PRYE'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Frye then addressed the Senate. He said that with a boundless seacoast, unparalleled and unapproachable natural resources, ship-builders the equal of any in the world, the greatest exports in the world and every other argument in our the world, the greatest exports in the world and every other argument in our favor, the United States had permitted its commercial rivals to seize the pathways of commerce and hold them practically to the exclusion of this country.

Last year of all the enormous exports and imports of the United States only nine per cent, was carried in American bottoms.

Last year, Mr. Free said, the Velocial

Last year, Mr. Frye said, the United

States paid to foreign nations, principally Great Britain and Germany, \$500,000 a day

States paid to foreign nations, protecting from Britain and Germany, \$500,000 a day for carrying trade work for this country. "The world," Mr. Frye declared, "has entered upon a fierce commercial war and it is to be a long and strenuous conflict. Each nation is seeking the advantage of its rivals in this conflict and is pressing forward to gain that advantage. Most of the foreign nations are looking for commercial advantage in the East. Russia, Prance, Great Britain, Italy, and Germany are paying an aggregate of \$5,000,000 per year in stabilities for the carrying ships of the Eastern trade."

He pointed out that under present conditions it costs the United States from 40

He pointed out that under present conditions it costs the United States from 40 to 80 per cent. more, principally in wages and food, to operate its ships than it costs Great Britain, and about 80 per cent. more than it costs Norway, and yet the United States is forced to compete under such a bandienn with the enthe United States is forced to compete under such a handicap with the encouraged and protected ships of foreign countries. He martialized that export bounties were impracticable and that in the matter of discriminating duties the United States would encounter no less than thirty-one different treaties. These would have to be abrogated if discriminating the abrogated of the abrogation. would have to be abrogated it decriminating duties are enforced. The abrogation of these greaties would be an offense to every nation involved.

His figures indicated that ships of Great

Britain had an advantage of from \$4.50 55 per gross ton over American ships in the expense of construction and opera-

QUESTION ASKED.

QUESTION ASKED.

Mr. Frye explained how the subsidy payment was regulated.

Mr. Clay, of Georgia, asked if it were not true that a 21-knot ship would not draw under the bill \$204,000 a year.

Mr. Frye replied that the amount drawn by such a voisel would be about \$22,000 in excess of her coal consumption and handling.

"But," persisted Mr. Clay, "is not the gross amount of the subsidy of the 21-knot ship \$201,000 per year under this

Mr. Frye admitted that it was, "I understand," said Mr. Clay, "that the 18-knot and 12-knot ships which carry the

la-knot and 12-knot ships which carry the agricultural products of the country do not receive more than one-third the subsidy of the fast passenger vessels, which carry no agricultural products."

"And I was sh'wing," responded. Mr. Frye, "that the low speed vessels were the ones which received the actual benefits from the subsidy and not the fast massenger khips."

parsenger ships."

The Senate at 3:55 P. M. held a brief executive session, after which it ad-

In the House.

(By Associated Pres.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The session of
the House to-day was brief. The real

TRACTION CO. WINS ITS FIGHT

Main Street Tracks.

ALDERMEN CONCUR.

He Opened the Discussion on His Pet Ordinance Granting the Right is Adopted by a Vote of 11 to 5.

MATTER IS NOT DEBATED.

Board Felt That It Was Sufficiently Enlightened, and a Call Of The Roll Was Promptly Ordered. Interference Will Be Invoked in the Courts.

The Meeting.

The Board of Aldermen last night, by a vote of eleven to five, concurred in the ordinance adopted by the Common Council a week ago, granting to the Richmond Traction Company the right to operate cars on the Main-Street tracks of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company. The session was devoid of features or incident. About one hundred outsiders were on hand to witness the proceedings, but there was no disorder, no demonstrtion, and, aside from a little applause and some congratulations at the close of the session

one could not have detected that anything unusual was going on. The Board met at 8:20 o'clock. Aldermen Burton and Snead were reported ab-sent on account of sickness, and those present were: President Turpin and Messrs, Allen, Bahen, Beck, Donahue, Drewry, Ferriter, Gordon, King, Lawder, Mann, Mosby, Seay, Thomason, Whittet,

Clerk August then read the request for a call for the meeting, which was signed by Messrs. E. B. Thomason, James Bahen, M. Fill Seay, and others, and also read the call. The ordinance giving the Rich-mond Traction Company the right to operate cars upon the tracks of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company on Main Street, between First and Eighteenth Streets etc., was reported. The clerk then read the ordinance, with which the Richmond public is familiar.

ORDINANCE IS LEGAL. City Attorney Pollard, in compliance city Attorney Pollard, in compliance with a request from President Turpin, submitted a written opinion as to the legality of the ordinance. Mr. Pollard said that the city could, in his opinion, enforce all the provisions of the ordinance so far as it affected or related to either company or bore upon the ordinances granting to these two companies the right to use the

streets of the city. When the opinion of the City Attorney had been read, President Turpin said: 'Gentlemen, are you ready for the ques-

"Question," was the reply from several Aldermen.

After a moment's pause, the clerk was directed to call the roll.

THE RECORDED VOTE.

Clerk August called the roll and the vote esulted as follows: Ayes-Messrs. Allen, Donahue, Drewry, Ferriter, Gordon, Lawder, Mosby, Scay, Thomason, Wood, President Turpin-11. Noes-Messrs, Beck, Bahen, King, Mann

"I move we adjourn," said Mr. King, laconically, and the great street-car fight

It is understood in certain quarters that the Richmond Passenger and Power Company will at once apply to the courts to pass upon the equity of the questions involved in the ordinance granted the Traction Company, and asking for a temporary injunction restraining that company from connecting its tracts with those of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company on Main Street.

MR. BAROFF WAS **EXONERATED**

Evidence Did Not Sustain the Charge of Cruelty His Wife.

Mr. J. H. Baroff, the young Fulton merchant, was exonerated in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, after an ex-haustive hearing of evidence in the charge against him.

He had been charged by his wife with

having beaten and otherwise cruelly treated her. His core was conducted by Mr. H. M. Smith, while Mr. M. F. Maury represented Mrs. Baroff. The case had been continued over from last week, at which time only evidence for the prosecu-tion had been heard, all of which tended to show that Mrs. Baroff had a good case. But the evidence for the defense was convincing, and showed that Mrs. Baroff was of a highly excitable temper, and that she had done many things to wrong her husband, who, it was shown, had put up with much and tried to keep their little family quarrels from the public eye. Many witnesses testified to the many apparently causeless outbreaks on the part of Mrs. Baroff, while, at the same time, they stated that Mr. Baroff controlled himself, under the circumstances, in a remarkably cool manner. Mr. Baroff, while on the stand, related many instances of unprovoked displays of temper on the part of his spouse, and while the crowd that had gathered to hear the case sympathized desply with Mrs. Baroff in her position, the sympathy that had gone out to her so unanimously at the first hearing had modified, and Mr. Baroff

was not censured as he had been. In disposing of the case, Justice Crutch-field said that his sympathy was with the woman, but the evidence was not suffi-

Smallpox in the Mountains.

LURAY, VA., Dec. 4.—There are seven cases of smallpox in the family of a colored man named Winters, who lives in the Massanutten Mountain, about our miles west of Grove Hill, this county. Rigid quarantine measures have been adopted, and the county Health Board hope to keep the disease confined to the locality in which it originated.

The disease is of a mild type, so far as developed.

NICARAGUA ROUTE GREATLY FAVORED

Made Unfinished Busi- Its Cars May Run on Report of Canal Commis- General Mercier Causes sion Unanimous.

Required for Waterway.

This Is Due to Increased Dimensions and Other Features Not Heretofore Considered-Depth Of 35 Feet, Bottom Width of 150 Feet Determined Upon.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The report of the 1sthmian Canal Commission, submitted by the President to Congress to-day, gives us the unanimous conclusion of that body that "the most practicable and feasible route for an Isthmian Canal under the control, management and ownership of the United States 's that known as the Nicaragua route.

The commission estimates the cost of this route at \$200,540,000. This estimate is much in excess of any heretofore made, and is due to increased dimensions and other features not heretofore considered.

The commission also estimates the cost of a canal by the Panama route at \$142,-

of a canaî by the Panama route at \$142,342,579 according to one route, or \$158,378,258 according to another route. As between the Nicaragua and Panama route
the commission sums up a number of advantages favorable to the former.
It states also that under the concession
given by the Government of Colombia to
the Panama Canal Company, that Government is not free to grant the necessary
rights to the United States except upon
conditions made by the company.

IN GOOD SHAPE.

IN GOOD SHAPE. Along the Nicaragua route it was found that the short section of partially con-structed canal is perhaps in as good shap to-day as it was when the work was stopped. The buildings, however, all are rotten and the dredges, boats, etc., are worthless.

worthless.

The commission visited President Zeleya and other leading officials of Nicaragua and found them greatly interested in the project. The occupation of their territory by the United States for the canal purposed did not seem to be regarded as a serious obstacle, provided the styereignty of the republic was respected.

Along the Pengang route the commission

of the republic was respected.

Along the Panama route the commission found a large force of workmen engaged upon the canal line, about 2.000 in number, according to the Panama Company. The anal had been opened to some extent at

both ends.

No value should be given to the plant now on the Lithmus. A visit was also made to President Iglesias, of Costa Rea, and his Cabinet, and a strong sentiment found to exist for an American canal tlong the Nicaragua route.
Trips were also made along the Darian

The commission having in mind the in creasing size of ocean-going vessels, it was determined to fix upon a depth of 35 feet at mean low water and a bottom width of 150 feet, with some increase of dimen-sions at certain points. These dimensions are larger than those proposed for any canal scheme A width of feet will allow all but the very largest ships to pass each other in the canal, while the locks are of a dimension to permit even the largest ships afloat to be manouvred. The size of looks is 740 feet length, 84 feet width, in clear water, with a depth of 35 feet.

The Nicaragua route adopted follows esrentially the lines laid down by the Nicaragua Canal Commission in its report of 1897-'99. It begins near Greytown, on the Atlantic side, follows the San Juan Kiver, enters Lake Nicaragua and terminates at Brito, on the Pacific side. The distance from ocean to ocean is about 185 miles. Plans are given for the great harbors required at Greytown and Brito. The most difficult engineering work is the dam across the San Juan River to regulate the water of the lake, on the construction of which hinges largely the time required to build the canal.

EIGHT YEARS REQUIRED. The commission says eight years would probably be a reasonable estimate for the time of building it. The first two years time of building it. The first two years will be consumed in preparatory work and in opening a harbor at Greytown, so that if work on the dam should be commenced immediately thereafter, the time required for completing the antire work work.

for completing the entire work would be about ten years.

The commission then submitted the fol-

lowing estimated cost on the Nicaragua Eastern Division, (from Greytown to Eastern Division. (from Greytown to Boca San Carlos dam) \$82,562,000; Middle Division. (from Boca San Carlos dam to Las Lajas \$25,425,000; Western Division, (from Las Lajas to Brito) \$51,680,000; 89 miles of railroad, \$7,359,000. Total, \$167,-117,000. Engineering, police, sanitation and general contingencies, \$33,423,000. Aggre-

gate, \$200,510,000.
This estimate provides for a double system of locks, but a single lockage system would reduce the cost \$19.678,000. Narrowing the bottom one-third will permit a further reduction of \$16,949,000. This would bring the estimated cost down to \$163,913,000. PANAMA ROUTE.

Concerning the Fanama route, the com-mission says its natural attraction lies in the combination of a very narrow isthmus with a low summit. The est mated cost of construction totals \$115.518.516, while the engineering, police, sanitation, and general contingency swells the aggregated estimate to \$142,312,579.

This estimate is capable of reduction to

\$115,941,215 if single locks and a narrow bottom are adopted. An alternative esti-mate is submitted, based on having the

mate is submitted, based on having the Alhajuela dam built to impound the water of the upper Chagres. This estimate is \$155.378.238.

The commission reports that the value of the French work already done is estimated at \$33,934.463.

It is estimated that the tonnage that would use the canal will amount to 7,630,027 tons in 1999.

tons in 1909. BENEFITS TO THIS COUNTRY.

The report says:
"As compared with Europe, the United States will derive from the canal far greater benefits, both commercially and industrially. The canal once opened our trade with the west coast of South America will rapidly increase, as will also the vol-(Continued on Second Page.)

ENGLAND EASY

a Sensation.

Over Two Hundred Million Dollars France, He Declares, is the Equal of The Store Blown to Pieces and England.

The Scheme, Declared the Frenchman. Could Be Held Over England's Head As a Menace-The Motion Declared Out Of Order Amid Wild

PARIS, Dec. 4.-General Mercier caused a deep sensation in the Senate to-day, during the debate on the naval bill, by pointing out the ease by which England could be invaded. He demanded that the Government introduce into the plans for mooffization of the army the navy methods for the rapid embarkation and debarkation of an expeditionary corps.

The President, M. Falliers, intervened,

declaring that such proposals were out of

"In view of the possibility of war with "In view of the possibility of war with Great Britain, the use of the army is not sufficiently taken into account. The times are not the same as they were a hundred years ago. Steam, the navy, the telegraph and the railroad have rendered the problem of the invasion of England much easier of solution. Moreover, England herself is no longer the same. The Transyear war has shown that the British army, although brave, is not equal to the task which England expected to perform. The British navy is powerful; but it has many coasts to defend. ENGLAND'S EQUAL.

ENGLAND'S EQUAL.

"France, therefore, is numerically England's equal at certain points, and is even her superior in the instruments of destruction. Hestory furnishes many instances of mutiny in the English navy at the moment of battle. A landing in England is, therefore, not beyond realization.

"This is not only my explain.

land is, therefore, not beyond realization.

"This is not only my opinion, but that also of high naval officers. The British Premior recently expressed significant fears; and if the principle of landing is admitted, the practical means of execution may be discussed.

"I venture to think that the work I prepared while commanding an army corps could serve assa lands for such a project, which would not be expensive." which would not be expensive.'

which would not be expensive."
At this point protests were raised, and
Mr. Fallieres asked General Mercier not
to enter into the details of the scheme.
SWORD OF DAMOCLES.
Gneral Mercier replied that the scheme
could be "held over the tread of England,
like the sword of Damocles." and he pro-

ilke the sword of Damocles," and he pro-posed a resolution that the Senate should invite the Government to complete imme-diate preparations for the mobilization of the army and navy by preparing every-thing necessary to embark and disembark as rapidly as possible an expeditionary

Protests were raised from enches and M. DeLanessan, minister of earline, followed the President's ruling marine, followed the President's fully that the motion was out of order in the present debate, by declaring, amid cheers, that the Government could not possibly

CONSTITUTION FOR CUBA.

Centralization of Local Government The Question.

(By Associated Press,)
HAVANA, December 4.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention resumed its session
to-day. Three complete constitutions were ubmitted by General Rivera, Senor De-Quesada and the colored general, Morua, respectively. General Rivera's proposed constitution

provides for a President, a Senate, a House of Representatives, a governor for each of the six provinces, a legislative body for each province, and one member of the House of Representatives for every thirty thousand inhabitants, with election by thousand inhabitants, with election by popular vote. His scheme called also for the election of three electors in each municipal district, whose duty it shall be to helpsi district whose unity is said so elect a legislative body of cleven for the province in which they reside. This legislative body shall elect the governor and four members of the Senate. Finally the six legislatures shall meet and choose the President, who must be a native Cuban. Candidates for Senatorial honors must have incomes of at least \$1,500 a year.

General Rivera's idea is to have the power vested in the central government and the convention virtually pledged itelf to one State government at yester-

self to one State government at yester-day's secret session.

Senor DeQuesada's proposal would cen-tralize the Government in a President,
Scrate and House of Representatives elect-ed by the people, suffrage being re-stricted to educational qualifications.

General Morua offered for approval the
Constitution of the United States, with
the exception that any one who fought
in the war might be chosen President. His n the war might be chosen President. His proposal leaves the question of an army and navy to be decided by Congress. Senor Zayas offered a clause providing that a judicial body higher than the Su-

preme Court should be elected by popular, vote, and providing that any official re-moved from office should have the right of appeal to this body. Senor Ferrara submitted a general educational scheme.

FOUGHT DEWET'S FORCES.

Boers Were Headed Off and Retired In Northeasterly Direction,

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.—General Kitchener sports from South Africa that the mountain troops of General Knox were engaged the day long Sunday with part of General the second statement of the second statement of the second seco an day long sendar with part of General Dewet's forces north of Bethulle. The Boers were headed off and retired in a northeasterly direction.

ANGLOPHOBE DEMONSTRATION. Orations To Kruger Are Forbidden In

DROPPED A MATCH IN KEG OF POWDER

Boy's Play With Fire.

ESTIMATE OF COST. POSSIBILITY OF WAR. TWO WERE KILLED.

Scattered.

IN EXCESS OF FORMER ESTIMATES | LIKE THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES, | THE BODIES UNRECOGNIZABLE.

A Roll of Money In the Storekeeper's

Pocket, Made Up Just a Few

Minutes Before the Explosion, Told the Time of The Accident-One Left Alive

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

WELDON, N. C., December 4.-Senator Ransom, who was here to-day from his home in Northampton, tells of a terrible explosion of powder in the store of M. T. Edwards, at Jackson, last night.

Edwards and his son were both instantly killed, and the store was blown to pieces and timbers scattered in every direction. DROPPED MATCH IN POWDER. Mr. Edwards' little son, aged about six

years, had been playing with the keg of powder, which was upon the counter. It is supposed that he struck a match and that it was in that way ignited. That it was in that way ignited.

The child was terribly mangled, and Mr. Edwards was blackened beyond recognition. In his pocket was a package of money and on the outside of the wrapper was "M. T. Edwards, \$317.60, December 3,

The explosion occurred in three minutes after he had made up the package and put it in his pocket.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE. Another person who was in the store was blown a considerable distance, but is

not seriously injured. Some of the heavy timbers were blown for a distance of one hundred yards or more. The explosion is said to have been terrible. Glasses were broken in nearby houses and in some of them the crockery rattled like it does during an earthquake.

HALIFAX COMMISSIONERS. The Halifiax county commissioners met Monday and reorganized. The new mem-bers of the board were sworn in. Mr. B. A. Pope was elected chairman; Hon David A. Pope was elected charman, 1918 Date Bell, of Enfield, was elected county attorney, and Mr. W. B. Drewry was reelected superintendent of the county home. The report for the fiscal year ending November 30th showed a total expenditure for all county purposes of \$17,148.74.

CONTINUOUS DISTURBANCES.

Bad Impression Made By The With drawal of Troops. (By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Dec. 4 .- A special dispatch from Nan Kow Pass, dated November 20th, says the Kalgan expedition was ineffective, the Chinese evading all attempts to engage them. The towns en route wer

to engage them. The towns erroute were occupied unopposed, and some tolls of skins and silver were levied.

The cavalry captured the baggage of the retreating Chinese force at Swen Hwa Fu, Elling thirty of its guards and securing 20,000 taels.

Three mandarins, who were instigators of the massagre of converts at Tsi Ming. of the massacre of converts at Tsi Ming, and twenty-three Boxers were executed.

but the Germans generally ignored evibut the Germans generally ignored evidences of antiforeign activity.

There are continuous disturbances in the interior, where, the dispatch adds, a bad impression has been made by the excessive withdrawal of foreign troops and the complacence of the allies. The missionaries anticipate a recurrence of the out-

rages. United States Ambassudor Choate had United States Ambassudor Choate had a long conversation to-day with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in which proposed alteratives and amendments in Secretary Hay's recent note and the notes of the other Powers were fully discussed. Nothing definite was urrived at Lord Lansdowne showed the most friendly solvit.

Mr. Choate is notifying Secretary Hay of Lord Lansdowne's views. Further concultation will follow shortly.

CHINESE TAKE THE FIELD.

Considerable Force of Regulars South of Tien Isin.

(By Associated Press.) BERLIN, Dec. 4.-A dispatch from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, dated Pekin, Monday, December 2d, says a considerable force of Chinese regulars has taken up a position at Bang Chou, 95 kilometres southward of Ten Tsin, and that two detachments of troops from Tien Tsin commanded by Colonel Lohrscheidt and Major Falkenhayn, are proceeding against these Chinese. Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the Ger-

man minister to China, cables that he has man menister to Chana, cables that he has received a conciliatory dispatch from Yuen Shi Kal (the fillitary Governor of the province of Shang Tung) assuming full responsibility for the safety of Bishop Anzer, who is about to proceed to the St Nan Fu to confer with Yuan Shi Kai.

TANG WEN HUAN.

Author of Pao Ting Fu Ontrages Paraded In a Cart. (By Associated Press.)

TIEN TSIN, Monday, Dec. 3.—Tang Wen Huan, the author of the outrages upon the Pao Ting Fu missionaries, arrived today, and was paraded through the Victoria road in a cart under a strong Ger-man guard, previous to being handed over to the provisional government for decapi-

> Germans Lost Twenty. (By Associated Press.)

SHANGHAI. Dec. 4.—It is reported in Tien Tsin that the Germans lost twenty killed west of Pao Ting Fu, where they were attacked by twenty-five hundred Boyers

The Uity Of Cologne.

(By Associated Press.)

COLOGNE, Dec. 4.—An Angiophobe demonstration took place to-day in front of the Eritish Consulate here. Mounted police dispersed the rioters and arrested the leaders.

Serenades and ovations to Mr. Kruger planted by various societies have been forbidden in the interest of public safety.

Boxers.

Satisfactory Assurance.

(By Associated Press.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4.—The Yang Tse, Viceroys, who are masters of the situation, gave Vice-Admiral Saymour satisfactory assurances of their future policy, on the occasion of his recent visit to those officials.

INQUIRY ABOUT MR. J. A. CHANLER

Terrible Results of Little He Disappears From Bad Wreck on Norfolk Bloomingdale Asylum.

SEARCH BEING MADE.

to Find His Former Wife.

CONDITION OF AMELIE RIVES.

Princess Troubetskol Thought To Be Taking a Rest Cure at a Philadelphia Sanitarium-Much Anxlety Felt in Virginia As To The Condition Of Both Parties.

Telegrams from New York say that Mr. John Armstrong Chanler, former husband of Amelie Rives, Princess Troubetzkol, has escaped from the Bloomingdale insane asylum, and has probably come to Virginia to search for his former wife. Efforts to find him in and about New York have proved futile, and a ungent inquiry, both here and in Albemarle county, has failed to locate him.

Just when Mr. Chanler disappeared from the Bloomingdale institution is not known, but he is supposed to have made his departure within the last few days.

SUFFERED FROM PARESIS. He was sent to the asylum because he was suffering from paresis. His physicians regarded his case as hopeless, though as a patient he was mild-mannered and agreeable, and gave the attendants of the place very little trouble.

Coincident with the disappearance of Mr.

Chanler is the fact that Princess Troubetz-

koi's whereabouts are not known to many f her friends. Suffering from the strain of her friends. Suffering from the strain of over-work on her new book, the Princess last August, accompanied by her nurse and family physician, went to Bar Harbor. She was afflicted with nervous prostration, and her condition caused her family some alarm. Later it was reputed that she and her sister, Miss Rives, of Carlle Will hear taken a flat in Richmond. that she and her sister, Miss Rives, of Castle Hill, had taken a flat in Richmond, but inquiries made have shown that this rumor was not well founded. Friends of the Frincess in Richmond are of the belief that she has gone to Philadelp a to take some rest cure in one of the sanitariums of that city, in order to regain sufficient strength to complete her book.

NOTHING KNOWN HERE. No one in Richmond has heard anything of the whereabouts of Mr. Chanler. He has many friends here, but none of them has been advised of his movements since he so mysteriously departed from the Bloomingdale asylum. Considerable anxiety is felt here in his behalf.

ety is reit nere in his behalf.

A telegram received by The Times from Charbottesville, Va., last night regarding the matter, is as follows:

A 'phone message from the Rives' neighborhed to make it. ood to-night is to the effect that Ame. le Rives is living in Richmond, and that Mr. John Armstrong Chanler is in the

The following is a special to The Times from New York about the case:
John Armstrong Chanler has escaped
from Bloomingdale asylum. He was allowed to go outside the ground and ran away. He was the first husband of Prin-cess Troubetzkol, formerly Amelie Rives, and lived in Virginia some time. It is be-lieved he took a train for this city. He has been in the asylum a year, and has been a quiet, mild patient, and the physi-cians had strong hopes of his recovery.

CREW RESCUED IN BREECHES BUOY

Schooner Oliver Schofield From Norfolk Pounded to Pieces on New Jersey Coast.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, December 4.-The Oliver Schofield, a three-masted schooner, bound from Norfolk Va., to New York, is pounding to pieces on the coast near Lavalette City, N. J. She drove ashore about three o'clock this afternoon, and her crew, consisting of captain and six men, were rescued by members of Life Saving Sta-tion No. 12, assisted by two other stations, who employed the breeches buoy in effect-

ing the rescue. SEVENTY-MILE GALE.

The schooner Schofield when first see was endeavoring to work out into deep water in the teeth of a seventy mile gale She was laboring badly. Every effort only worked the schooner further in-shore. The life severs ran out their gun and hauled it along the beach a; the schooner worked slowly in-shore. About a thousand feet outside the outer bar, as nearly as could be seen from shore, the anchors were let go. One was lost in a minute and the other did little to retard the shoreward progress of the vessel. Every stitch of canvas was taken in or blown away, and the schooner was seen to still work shoreward.

Fifteen minutes after the anchors were let go the schooner was on the outer breaker line and doomed. Her last anchor preaser line and doomed. Her last anchor cable parted. It was fortunate for the crew that this took place, for when the last restraint went the vessel shot shore-ward rapidly. The outer bar did not hold her for a minute, and she floated into the ner for a minute, and she floated into the deep water between the bar and the beach. Seas twenty feet high were rolling over the bar, and the Schofield was lifted on one of these and carried across. She drove broadside on and grounded 350 feet

CABLE PARTED.

from shore. ALL SAVED. It took several trials with the Mra-savers' gun before a line was put over the neck of the schooner and haufed taut and deck of the schooner and haufed taut and the crew began the journey to shore. The first man to come was the steward. Cap-tain A. Sprague, of the schooner, super-intended the work, and by 5 o'clock had all the crew safe, and came him all the crew sate, and came himself in the breeches bury. Within two hours the hulk began to pound on the beach. She is rapidly going to pieces, and the beach is strewn with lumber which formed her

cargo
This evening she is less than a hun-red
feet from the shore has. Very little will
be left of her by morning.

ONLY TWO FINGERS HAVE BEEN FOUND

Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:
Virginia - Fair; colder Wednesday;
Thursday fair; diminishing westerly winds.
North Carolina - a. Wednesday; colder
in eastern and central portions; Thurs-

and Western.

PLUNGED INTO A POND

Supposed to Have Come to Virginia Engine and Four Cars Rolled Down Thirty-Foot Enbankment.

STUCK BRAVELY TO THEIR POSTS

Engineer Escaped Unburt, While Fire

man Received Very Slight Infuries-Colored Brakeman Was Killed and Nothing But Twoof His Fingers Were Found. (Special Dispatch to The Times) WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Dec. 4-A bad wreck occurred early this morning one

mile north of Mayodan, on the Winston-

Salem division of the Norfolk and West-

ern road. The engine and six cars, loaded

with coal of the through freight No. 83.

southbound, were derailed, and the engine

and four cars rolled down a thirty-foot

embankment into the pond of the Mayodan Mills. The engine is half covered with The accident occurred at a curve around the river, and was caused by a large rock rolling down to the foot of the hillside

on the track. The engine struck this and

the derailment followed. STUCK TO HIS POST. The engineer, Mr. A. G. Spencer, stuck to his post, and, strange to say, was no injured. He remained on his engine until it "struck bottom," and walked out. His freman, H. P. Seay, came out with a

cruised knee Only two fingers have been found of Harry Coleman, the colored brakeman, It is known that he was killed, and it is believed that he is under one of the coal

RUNNING SLOWLY.

Engineer Spencer says that he was only running at the rate of eight miles ar hour when the accident occurred. He be-lieves that he and his fireman would have been killed if the train had been running faster or if they had jumped from the

NINE WERE KILLED. Frains Collide In a Dense Fog in California.

(By Associated Press.) SACRAMENTO, CAL., Dec. 4.-A work rain, currying its crew of between twenty-five and thirty truck repairers, backed into a freight train a few miles east of Suisum on the Southern Pacific Road to-day, and in the wreck which followed, nine men were killed and twenty more in-

nine men were killed and twenty more injured, many of them seriously.

From the meagre reports received, it appears that the freight train had the right of way and was running at full speed in order to meet and pass another freight at Suisum. The work train should have been on a siding, and was making for it at a good rate of speed when it collided with the freight. A herey for was prevailing and it was impossible to dispressible and it was impossible to dispressible and it was impossible to dispressible. prevailing and it was impossible to discern objects for only a short distance, so that the shock of colliding trains was terrific. All the casualties are reported to be among the men of the working crews, as the engineers and firemen jumped and

Over 200 feet of track was torn up and the cars were smashed and piled upon each other in every conceivable shape.

APPROPRIATION MEASURE.

The Bill, as Prepared by the Committee, Carries \$24,496,508. (By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4-The Committee on Appropriations of House to-day com-pleted the legislative, executive and jud-ical appropriation bill. The committee ex-pects to be shie to obtain consideration for the bill te-morrow.
The blil carries \$21,95,008, being \$903,001

The bli carries 121,000,008, being 1906,001 less than the estimates and \$23,406 more than is carried by law.

The whole number of enlarles provided for in the blil is 750 less than the number estimated for, and an increase of 120 over that carried in the present law.

Forfe ted His Bond-(Special Dispatch to The Times.) DANVILLE, VA., Dec. 4.-S. W. Pater-son, Jr., chief of the local letter-carriers and prominently connected, who was in-

dicted yesterday, along with Margaret Gray, for felonious assault on another wo-man of her class, falled to appear and has forfeited his bond.

SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS! Local. -Traction Company wins its fight.
-Brotherhood of St. Andrew to estab-

-Brothermood lish home.
-Five hundred and twenty-five Virginia roldiers will go on Washington trip. -Several interesting social entertainments.

Retail grocers hold important meeting.

Efforts being made to trace the whereabouts of John Armstrong Chandler, who

-Mabel Horner, of Berkley, eleven years old, shoots herself to death with a pistol. Arrests made of White Caps in Bed-

escaped from asylum.

ford, but identification could not be made.

—A freight wreck in Patrick county
and one man killed. Train goes into the water.

—Chief of letter-carriers in Danville forfeits his bond to the court. General.

-Senate begins consideration of Ship--Senate begins consideration of Ship-Substdy bill.
-Canal Commission unanimously favor Nicaragua route.
-Craw of schooner Oliver Schofield res-cued in breeches buoy.
-Army bill introduced in the House.
-Nine killed in railroad wreck in Call-fornia.

Chinese regulars gather in considera-Chinese regularies of Paris Senate ereble force.

General Mercier in Paris Senate ereates senation by discussing invasion of
England.

—Ministers in Pekin meet, but reach ne
definite conclusion.

—Author of Pao Ting Fu surrages
brought a captive to Tian Tain.

Foreign,

(Continued on Second Page.)

and Whittet-5.

cent and the charge not proven.

Mr. Baroff said he would care for the child and do all he could to take care of his wife, but that he could never again live with her.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

THE INVASION OF